

Section 10. Glossary

10.1 ABBREVIATIONS

AHCP	Aquatic Habitat Conservation Plan
AMRA	Adaptive Management Reserve Account
BACI	Before-After-Control-Impact
CCAA	Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	Confidence Interval
CMZ	Channel Migration Zone
CWA	Clean Water Act
dbh	diameter at breast height
DSL	Deep-Seated Landslide
EEZ	Equipment Exclusion Zone
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESP	Enhancement of Survival Permit
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FFFC	Fish, Farms, and Forestry Communities (Coalition)
FPRs	Forest Practice Rules
FRIS	Forest Resources Information System
FSAs	Fully Stocked Acres
GIS	Geographic Information System
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HPA	Hydrographic Planning Area
HRA	Habitat Retention Area
IA	Implementation Agreement
ITP	Incidental Take Permit
LWD	Large Woody Debris
MSP	Maximum Sustained Production
MWPZ	Mass Wasting Prescription Zones
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NSO	Northern Spotted Owl
PI	Prediction Interval
RG	Registered Geologist
RPF	Registered Professional Forester
RSMZ	Riparian Slope Stability Management Zone
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RWU	Road Work Unit

SMZ	Slope Stability Management Zone
SSS	Steep Streamside Slope
THP	Timber Harvesting Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WLPZ	Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone
7DMAVG	highest 7-day moving mean of water temperature
7DMMX	highest 7-day moving mean of the maximum daily temperature

10.2 DEFINITIONS

Adjustment Area: Commercial timberland acreage within the 11 HPAs that is not within Simpson's ownership on any given date during the term of the Plan. This includes lands that are eligible for addition to the Plan Area through acquisition or that may be removed from the Plan Area through sale, subject to the limitations imposed by the Plan and IA.

Aerial yarding: Movement of logs to a landing by use of helicopters, or balloons, often used where roads cannot be constructed to provide access to a harvesting unit.

Aggradation: Deposition in one place of material eroded from another. Aggradation raises the elevation of streambeds, floodplains, and the bottoms of other water bodies.

Alevin: Larval salmonid that has hatched but has not fully absorbed its yolk sac and has not yet emerged from the spawning gravel.

Anadromous: Aquatic species that are spawned and reared in freshwater habitats, migrate to saltwater environments for some portion of their life history, and return to freshwater to complete their life cycle.

Approach velocity: The velocity of water perpendicular to the face of a screen (eg. water drafting intake).

Bankfull channel width: Channel width between the tops of the most pronounced bank on either side of a stream reach.

Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI): An experimental design to compare responses on treated areas with those on control or reference areas both before and after an assumed impact in an attempt to detect "non-parallelness" in responses through time.

Boulders: Substrate particles greater than 256 mm in diameter. Often subclassified as small (256-1,024) and large (>1,024 mm) boulders.

Break-in-slope: See Qualifying Slope Break.

Cable yarding: The taking of logs from the stump area to a landing or truck road using an overhead system of winch-driven cables to which logs are attached with chokers.

Canopy closure: The proportion of ground or water covered by a vertical projection of the outermost perimeter of the natural spread of foliage or plants, including small openings within the canopy – note total canopy coverage may exceed 100 percent because of layering of different vegetative strata.

Canopy cover: Vegetation projecting over a stream, including crown cover (generally more than 1 m above the water surface) and overhead cover (less than 1 m above the water).

Changed Circumstances: Changes in circumstances affecting a species or geographic area covered by a conservation plan that can reasonably be anticipated by plan developers and the Services and that can be planned for (e.g. the listing of a new species, or a fire or other natural catastrophic event in areas prone to such events.). 50 CFR §§ 17.3, 222.102. Changes that will constitute Changed Circumstances, and the responses to those circumstances, are described in Plan Section 6.2. Changed Circumstances are not Unforeseen Circumstances.

Channel bank failures: Small shallow debris slides that occur along the banks of stream channels as a result of undercutting of the stream bank by stream incision or stream widening.

Channel Migration Zones (CMZs): Current boundaries of bankfull channel along the portion of the floodplain that is likely to become part of the active channel in the next 50 years.

Channel: Natural or artificial waterway of perceptible extent that periodically or continuously contains moving water.

Class I watercourses: All current or historical fish-bearing watercourses.

Class II watercourses: Watercourses containing no fish, but support or provides habitat for aquatic vertebrates. Seeps and springs that support or provide habitat for aquatic vertebrates are also considered Class II watercourses with respect to the conservation measures

Class III watercourses: Small seasonal channels which do not support aquatic species, but have the potential to transport sediment to Class I or II watercourses.

Clearcutting: Harvest/regeneration method using even-aged management of forests.

Cobble: Substrate particles 64-256 mm in diameter. Often subclassified as small (64-128 mm) and large (128-256 mm).

Co-dominant tree: A tree whose crown helps to form the general level of the main canopy in even-aged stands or in uneven-aged stands, the main canopy of the tree's immediate neighbors, receiving full light from above and comparatively little from the sides.

Covered Activities: Certain activities carried out by Simpson in the Plan Area that may result in incidental take of Covered Species and all those activities necessary to carry out the commitments reflected in the Plan's Operating Conservation Program and IA.

Covered Species: The species identified in Table 1-4 of this Plan, which the Plan addresses in a manner sufficient to meet all of the criteria for issuing an incidental take permit under ESA Section 10(a)(1)(B) and all of the criteria for issuing an enhancement of survival permit under ESA Section 10(a)(1)(A), as applicable.

Culvert: Buried pipe structure that allows streamflow or road drainage to pass under a road.

Daylighting: Harvesting of trees within 25' of the edge of an existing road to speed drying of the road surface and provide better visibility for save travel.

Debris flows/torrent: Landsides that commonly occur on very steep slopes and as rapid movements of debris resulting in long stretches of bare soil and generally unstable channel banks.

Debris slides: Rapid failures of unconsolidated rock, colluvium, and soil along a relatively shallow plane (less than 10 feet).

Deep-seated landslides: Landslides that have a basal slip plane that extends into bedrock with most failures moving incrementally. These are typically vegetated with trees and/or grass. These landslides include translational/rotational rock slides and earthflows.

Degradation (stream): Erosional removal of materials from one place to another. Degradation lowers the elevation of streambeds and floodplains.

Dominant tree: A tree whose crown extends above the general level of the main canopy of even-aged stands or, in uneven-aged stands, above the crowns of the tree's immediate neighbors and receiving full light from above and comparatively little from the sides.

Drainage area (Watershed): Total land area draining to any point in a stream, as measured on a map, aerial photo, or other horizontal, two-dimensional projection.

Early spring drying: The period from May 1st through May 14th where no measurable rainfall has occurred within the last 5 days and no rain is forecasted by the National Weather Service for the next 5 days.

Earthflows: These are relatively large semi-viscous and highly plastic masses resulting in a slow flowage of saturated earth.

Effective date: The date(s) upon which the ITP and ESP are issued by the Services.

Eleven (11) HPAs: The area encompassed by the eleven Hydrographic Planning Areas identified in Figure 1-1 and Table 1-1 of the Plan and described in Section 1.3.2.4.

Eligible Plan Area: All privately owned commercial timberlands within the 11 HPAs that, over the life of the Plan, are either included within the Plan Area or are eligible for inclusion in the Plan Area. This is the entire commercial timberland acreage analyzed in the Plan to support the Plan's provisions allowing for additions and deletions of lands from the Plan Area of the term of the Plan and Permits.

Embeddedness: Degree to which large particles (boulders, rubble, gravel) are surrounded or covered by fine sediment, usually measured in classes according to percent coverage

Equipment Exclusion Zone (EEZ): An area where use of heavy equipment is not allowed.

ESP Species: The species for which Simpson is seeking an ESP from USFWS ; the species named on the ESP.

Estuary: Semi-enclosed body of water that has a free connection with the open ocean and within which seawater is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage.

Evapotranspiration: Loss of water by evaporation from soil and transpiration by plants.

Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU): A population (or group of populations) that is considered "distinct" (and hence a "species") for purposes of the ESA.

Feasible: Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, operational, and technological factors, and considering what is allowable under the law.

Fine sediment: Sediment with particle size of 2 mm and less, including salt, silt, and clay.

Fish-friendly structure: Culvert or other structure that will provide upstream and downstream fish passage and not restrict the active channel flow.

Floodplain: The area adjacent to the stream constructed by the river in the present climate and inundated during periods of high flow.

Fry: Life stage of trout and salmon between full absorption of the yolk sac and a somewhat arbitrarily defined fingering or parr stage (generally reached by the end of the first summer).

Gradient: Average change in vertical elevation per unit of horizontal distance.

Gravel: Substrate particles between 2 and 64 mm in diameter.

Ground-based yarding: Movement of logs to a landing by use of tractors, either tracked or rubber tired (rubber tired skidders) or shovels (hydraulic boom log loaders).

Harm: An act that kills or injures a federally listed fish or wildlife species including an act that causes significant habitat modification or degradation which actually kills or injures a member of a federally-listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including (for USFWS species): breeding, feeding or sheltering, and (for NMFS species): breeding, spawning, rearing, migrating, feeding or sheltering.

Harvesting: All activities necessary to produce, harvest, salvage, and transport timber products from the Plan Area.

Harvesting Rights: The rights to conduct timber operations on lands owned in fee by another. Short-term harvesting rights generally expire upon the conclusion of timber operations, upon a date certain, or a combination of the two. Perpetual harvesting rights pertain to existing and subsequent crops of timber and continue without expiration.

Headwall swales: Areas of narrow, steep, convergent topography (swales or hollows) located at the heads of Class 3 watercourses that have been sculpted over geologic time by repeated debris slide and debris flow events.

Historically active landslide scarp: Any ground crack that exhibits at least 3 inches of horizontal displacement or at least 6 inches of vertical displacement with documented movement within the past 0 to 100 years.

Historically active landslide toe: An area below the inflection point of the convex, lobate landform at the downslope end of the landslide.

Hot-logging: (See hot-loading).

HPA Group: HPAs that have been grouped together based on their geologic and geomorphic characteristics for purposes applying slope stability measures.

Hydrographic Area: An HPA that encompasses either multiple watersheds or a fraction of one watershed.

Hydrographic Planning Area (HPA): The hydrographic areas and hydrologic units mapped in the AHCP/CCAA which encompass the Eligible Plan Area and surrounding lands in common watersheds.

Hydrologic Unit: An HPA that encompasses an entire drainage.

Hydrologically disconnected: Isolation of the road network such that drainage will not directly enter into watercourses.

Hyporehic zone: The hyporehic zone is the interstitial area within a stream that occurs beneath the surface of the streambed and is the interface between surface water and the underlying groundwater.

Incidental Take Permit (ITP): A permit issued by USFWS or NMFS pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA authorizing incidental take of federally listed species named on the permit.

Incidental take: The taking of a federally listed species, if such taking is incidental to, and not the purpose of, carrying out otherwise lawful activities.

Initial Plan Area: Simpson's ownership within the 11 HPAs as of the effective date of the Permits, as depicted in Figure 1-1 of the Plan.

Inner Gorge: A subset of Steep Streamside Slopes where a more-or-less distinct break-in-slope separates steeper slopes below the break-in-slope from lower gradient slopes above the break.

Intermediate tree: A tree whose crown extends into the lower portion of the main canopy of even-aged stands or, in uneven-aged stands, into the lower portion of the canopy formed by the tree's immediate neighbors, but shorter in height than the co-dominants and receiving little direct light from above and none from the sides.

Intermittent stream: A stream in contact with the ground water table that flows only at certain times of the year and/or when it receives water from springs or from a surface source. It ceases to flow above the streambed when losses from evaporation or seepage exceed the available streamflow.

Iteroparous: Species in which individuals may survive to spawn more than once (eg. steelhead).

ITP Species: The Covered Species for which Simpson is seeking an ITP; the species named on the ITP.

Jack: Young salmon, usually a male, that mature precociously.

Landslide headscarp: The uppermost scarp of a landslide below the landslide crown, but above any secondary scarps; may also be referred to as crown scarp, main scarp, or primary scarp

Landslide prone terrain: Potentially higher risk areas for producing shallow landslides compared to adjacent slopes

Large woody debris (LWD): Larger diameter pieces of wood found within a stream channel, derived from upslope sources, and provides important biological and physical functions within stream channels.

Listed species: A species (including a subspecies, or a distinct population segment of a vertebrate species) that is listed as endangered or threatened under the ESA.

Mainstem: Principal stream of channel of a drainage system.

Management roads: Roads that are needed to either support long term management activities in the Plan Area or provide access to timber that will be harvested within the next 20 years.

Mass Wasting Prescription Zones (MWPZs): Steep streamside slopes, deep-seated landslides, and headwall swales where slope stability measures will be applied.

Microhabitat: Specific combination of habitat elements in the place occupied by an organism for a specific purpose.

Minor forest products: Secondary forest materials including tree burls, stump products, boughs and greenery for wreaths and floral arrangements or similar purposes.

Operating Conservation Program: As defined in 50 CFR §§ 17.3, 222.102, those conservation management activities which are expressly agreed upon and described in a conservation plan or its implementing agreement, if any, and which are to be undertaken for the affected species when implementing an approved conservation plan, including measures to respond to changed circumstances. In this Plan and the IA, the conservation management activities and specific measures (including provisions for changed circumstances, funding, monitoring, reporting, adaptive management, and dispute resolution) as set forth in Section 6.2.

Original Assessed Ownership: That portion of Simpson's ownership that was assessed at the time the Plan was prepared.

Out-migration: The downstream movement of juvenile salmonid fish in streams toward the ocean during which a physiological adaptation termed smoltification occurs thus allowing the young fish to survive in a saline environment.

Parr: Young salmonid, in the stage between alevin and smolt, that has developed distinctive dark "parr marks" on its sides and is actively feeding in fresh water.

Permanently decommissioned roads: Roads that will not be needed for future management activities that have or will be decommissioned.

Permit or Permits: The incidental take permit (ITP) issued by NMFS to Simpson pursuant to ESA Section 10(a)(1)(B) or the enhancement of survival permit (ESP) issued by USFWS to Simpson pursuant to ESA Section 10(a)(1)(A) ("ESP"), or both the ITP and the ESP.

Physiographic regions: Geographical areas that are delineated according to common physical characteristics relating to their geology, and geomorphology.

Plan: The Aquatic Habitat Conservation Plan and Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances prepared by Simpson, dated July 2002.

Plan Area: all commercial timberland acreage within eleven Hydrographic Planning Areas (HPAs) on the west slopes of the Klamath Mountains and the Coast Range of California where Simpson owns fee lands and Harvesting Rights (Simpson's ownership), during the period of such ownership within the term of the Permits, subject to the limitations described in Section 1.3.2.3 and in the IA, and up to 100 miles of roads on lands where Simpson owns and exercises Road Access Rights within its approved Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) areas in the Eligible Plan Area during the term of the Plan and Permits. This is the geographic area where incidental take will be authorized, the Covered Activities will occur, and the Operating Conservation Program will be implemented. Except where stated otherwise in the Plan, references to lands, commercial timberlands, and Simpson's ownership in the context of the Plan Area include lands owned in fee and lands subject to harvesting rights.

Pools: Pools are impoundments of flowing water in streams which are formed by structures such as bedrock, boulders, or woody debris in or adjacent to the stream channel. Velocity conditions within pools generally result in the deposition of finer sediment types.

Population: A collection of individuals that share a common gene pool.

Precommercial thinning: Thinning or pruning dense young forest trees by mechanical means to achieve optimum diameter growth and increase the eventual product value of the tree.

Prescribed burning: Introduction of fire under controlled conditions to remove specified forest elements.

Qualifying slope break: A decline in slope gradient (below the specified minimum slope gradient for the given HPA) and of sufficient distance that it may be reasonably expected to impede sediment delivery to watercourses from shallow landslides originating above the slope break.

Red light threshold: A threshold triggered by multiple negative monitoring responses (a series of yellow light triggers) indicating a more serious condition than the yellow light threshold.

Redd: A shallow excavated depression in a stream bottom in which salmonid fish deposit, then rebury their fertilized embryos following the spawning act. In this “nest” embryos incubate and hatch following their development.

Regeneration and timber stand improvement: Activities including planting, seeding, vegetation control, thinning, pruning, burning, and other treatments necessary to establish, grow young forest stands.

Registered Geologist (RG): A person who holds a valid California license as a professional geologist pursuant to California's Department of Consumer Affairs Geologist and Geophysicist Act.

Registered Professional Forester (RPF): A person who holds a valid license as a professional forester pursuant to Article 3, Section 2, Division 1 of the California Public Resources Code (as in effect on the date of issuance of the Permits).

Riffles: Riffles are stream segments characterized by swiftly flowing water with surface agitation and have bars of deposited sediments. Riffles typically occur in areas of increased channel gradient where hydraulic conditions sort transported sediments (gravel, cobble, and boulders).

Rill: One of the first and smallest channels formed by surface erosion; also, a very small brook or trickling stream of water.

Riparian Management Zone (RMZ): The area on either side of Class I or Class II watercourses that receives special treatments.

Riparian Slope Stability Management Zone (RSMZ): A RMZ below an SMZ or where streamside slopes exceed the minimum Steep Streamside Slope gradients. This is the SSS inner zone.

Riparian vegetation: Vegetation growing on or near the banks of a stream or other body of water in soils that exhibit some wetness characteristics during some portion of the growing season.

RMZ inner zone: The first 30 feet of RMZ area, as measured from the first line of perennial vegetation.

RMZ outer zone: The remaining 40-foot or 70-foot area (depending on stream order) of RMZ or the entire area extending to the edge of the floodplain from the RMZ inner zone edge.

Road Access Rights: The rights to construct and use roads on lands outside Simpson's ownership pursuant to an access agreement with the fee owner.

Road daylighting: Removal of trees within 25 feet slope distance of the shoulder or cut bank of a road.

Rock falls: Catastrophic failure of relatively steep rock slopes along a surface where little or no shear displacement takes place with rock debris accumulating at the toe of the slope.

Run (fish): A group of fish migrating in a river (most often on a spawning migration) that may comprise one or many stocks.

Runs (stream): Runs are stream segments characterized by swift flowing water with little surface agitation and no major flow obstructions. The substrate composition of runs usually consists of gravel, cobbles, and boulders.

Salmonids: The taxonomic group of fishes belonging to the family Salmonidae including salmon, trout, char and graylings.

Salvage operations: The removal of dead trees or trees damaged or dying because of injurious agents other than competition, to recover economic value that would otherwise be lost.

Sand: Substrate particles 0.061-2 mm in diameter.

Sediment: Fragments of rock, soil, and organic material transported and deposited in beds by wind, water, or other natural phenomena.

Sedimentation: Deposition of material suspended in water or air, usually when the velocity of the transporting medium drops below the level at which the material can be supported.

Seep: An area of minor ground water outflow onto the land surface or into a stream channel; flows that are too small to be a spring.

Semelparous: Species in which individuals die following spawning (e.g., chinook salmon).

Shallow-seated landslides: Rapid event landslides confined to the overlying mantle of colluvium and weathered bedrock (in some instances competent bedrock) that commonly leave a bare unvegetated scar after failure. These landslides include debris slides, debris/flows/torrents, channel bank failures, and rock falls.

SHALSTAB: A GIS-based slope stability computer model that delineates the relative potential for shallow landslides across the landscape. SHALSTAB identifies potential unstable areas based on both slope steepness and contributing upslope drainage area.

Side channels: Side channels are stream channels that occur along stream margins or where water at elevated flows leaves the main channel and spreads over the floodplain.

Silt: Substrate particles 0.004-0.062 mm in diameter.

Silviculture: The specific methods by which a forest stand or area is harvested and regenerated over time to achieve the desired management objectives.

Simpson's ownership: Commercial timberlands that Simpson owns in fee and lands owned by others subject to Simpson harvesting rights.

Single tree selection: Individual trees are harvested and new regeneration occurs in their place. All species represented in pretreatment stands will be represented post harvest where feasible. Retention standards in stands after harvest are as follows: Site I – 125 square feet basal area; Site II and III – 75 square feet basal area; and Site IV and V – 50 square feet basal area.

Size class: The categorization of trees into one of the following four DBH classes: seedling (< 1"), sapling (1" to 4.9"), pole (5" to 11.9"), sawtimber (12" and larger),

Slash: Woody residue left on the ground after trees are felled, or accumulated there as a result of a storm, fire, or silvicultural treatment.

Slope break: See Qualifying Slope Break.

Slope Stability Management Zone (SMZ): The outer zone of an SSS zone.

Smolt: Juvenile salmonid one or more years old that has undergone physiological changes to cope with a marine environment.

Snag: A standing dead tree.

Species class: Refers to the categorization of tree species into the following four classes: redwood, Douglas-fir, other conifers, and hardwoods.

Spring: An area of ground water outflow onto the land surface or into a stream channel; flows are greater than a seep.

Steep Streamside Slopes (SSS): Steep slopes located immediately adjacent to a stream channel, and generally formed, over time, by coalescing scars from shallow landsliding and stream erosion; defined by: 1) a minimum slope gradient leading to a Class I or Class II watercourse, 2) a maximum distance from a Class I or Class II watercourse, and 3) a reasonable ability for slope failures to deliver sediment to a watercourse.

SSS zone: The area in which default prescriptions for SSS will be applied; consists of an inner zone (the RSMZ) and outer zone (the SMZ).

Stream: A natural watercourse with a well-defined channel with distinguishable bed and bank showing evidence of having contained flowing water indicated by deposit of rock, sand, gravel, or soil.

Substrate: Mineral or organic material that forms the bed of a stream.

Summer period: The period from May 15th through October 15th.

Suspended sediment: That part of a stream's total sediment load carried in the water column.

Sweeping velocity: The velocity of water parallel to the face of a screen (e.g., water drafting intake).

Take: To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” 16 USCA § 1532(19); 50 CFR § 222.102. “Harm” means an act that actually kills or injures fish or wildlife, which act may include significant habitat modification or degradation which actually kills or injures fish or wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including for USFWS species breeding, feeding or sheltering and for NMFS species breeding, spawning, rearing, migrating, feeding or sheltering. 50 CFR §§ 17.3, 222.102.

Temporarily decommissioned roads: Roads that are presently or will be decommissioned but may be used in the future (typically not for at least 20 years).

Thalweg: The deepest point of a stream along any channel cross section.

Timber felling: Physically cutting a tree from its stump including cutting of the felled tree into predetermined log lengths.

Timber Harvesting Plan (THP): A plan describing a proposed timber harvesting operation pursuant to 14 CCR section 4582 (as in effect on the date of issuance of the Permits).

Translational/rotational rock slides: These are landslides that occur by movement of a relatively intact slide mass with a relatively deep failure plane extending below the colluvial layer into the underlying bedrock.

Undercut bank: A bank that has had its base cut away by the water action along man-made or natural overhands in the stream.

Unforeseen Circumstances: Changes in circumstances affecting a species or geographic area covered by the Plan that could not reasonably have been anticipated by Simpson and the Services at the time of the Plan's negotiation and development, and that result in a substantial and adverse change in the status of the covered species." 50 CFR §§ 17.3, 222.102.

Unlisted Species: A species (including a subspecies or a distinct population segment of a vertebrate species) that is not listed as endangered or threatened under the ESA.

Unseasonably dry fall: The period from October 16th through November 15th when less than 4 inches of cumulative rainfall occurs from September 1st through October 15th.

Water drafting: Direct removal of water from a watercourse or pond into a water truck or for storage in reservoirs or tanks for use in dust abatement or fire suppression.

Watercourse transition line: That line closest to the watercourse where perennial vegetation is permanently established.

Watercourse: Any well-defined channel with distinguishable bed and bank showing evidence of having contained flowing water indicated by deposit of rock, sand, gravel, or soil. Watercourse also includes manmade watercourses.

Winter period: The period from October 16th through May 14th.

Yarding: (Alternatively: skidding). The movement of forest products from the stump to the landing.

Yellow light threshold: An early warning indicator identifying and rapidly addressing a potential problem. This threshold typically can be exceeded by a single negative monitoring result.

